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10/639,674	08/11/2003	Eric Moore	11973-007001	6822
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WEI, ZHENG				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/639,674

Applicant(s)

MOORE ET AL.

Examiner

ZHENG WEI

Art Unit

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08/11/2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In view of the Pre-Appeal Brief Request filed on 12/14/2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.
2. The 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection to claims 16-25 is withdrawn in further view of the Applicant's arguments.
3. Claims 1-29 remain pending and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/14/2007, in particular on pages 1-4, has been fully considered.
 - At pages 1-3, section I "The cited art does not disclose or suggest a dependency graph that includes a plurality of ranked nodes including entity nodes, attribute nodes, condition nodes and rule nodes", the Applicant submits that "Highland does not disclose or suggest the claimed dependency graph including entity nodes, attribute nodes, condition nodes and rule nodes as explicitly required by claim 1".

The Examiner's position is that the plain language of claim 1, merely claims four different types of nodes in a dependent graph without further defining what these nodes are and what the difference between these nodes except they are named differently. Therefore, as Highland disclosed in Fig.1b,

"Internal Rule Tree", the rule tree also has 4 different types of nodes, wherein the GOAL node is equivalent to the "rule node" as cited in claim 1, "AND" or "OR" node is corresponding to the "condition node" in claim 1, nodes "x=1", "y<1" and "z>122" are same as "entity nodes" and node "ACTION 1" is a "attribute node" as recited in claim 1. Based on Highland's discourse as addressed above, the Examiner asserts that Highland does disclose all the limitation as the Applicant argued in claim 1. Thus, the rejection to claim 1 and its dependent claims is maintained.

- At page 3-4, section II "The cited art does not disclose or suggest determining and resolving logical conflicts", the Applicant points out that "the cited portion of Burke discloses that a priority can be applied to rules. When more than one rule is satisfied at the same time, the priority determines which rule to fire. However, having more than one rule satisfied at the same time does not disclose or suggest a logical conflict between the rules as cited in claim 16". *The Examiner agrees with the Applicant for this argument and the rejection to claims 16-25 is withdrawn and a new group of rejection will be applied- see below*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Highland (Frederic D. Highland, US 4,924,408)

Claim 1:

Highland discloses a method comprising:

- in a processing system, receiving a rule set as a single package (see for example, col.1, lines 51-52, "knowledge base");
- generating a dependency graph for the rule set, the dependency graph including a plurality of ranked nodes, the nodes including entity nodes, attribute nodes, condition nodes, and rule nodes (see for example, node "goal", node "Action", node condition ("y<10") and col.6, lines 28-36, about "sub tree" which the root of sub tree is equivalent to the attribute node; also see Fig.2a-2b and related text; further see Col.5, lines 50-55, Brief Description of the Drawings about Fig.2); and
- generating a sequence of processing logic for optimal processing of inputted facts according to a rank order of the nodes in the dependency graph (see for example, Fig.2a-2c and related text, also see Col.5, lines 50-55, Brief Description of the Drawings about Fig.2).

Claim 2:

Highland further discloses the method of claim 1, in which processing comprises single pass execution when there are no logical loops (see for example, col.2, lines 52-55, "The user of a tree structure guarantees that only one parent exists for each node in the rule tree, eliminating the need for multiway branching...").

Claim 5:

Highland also discloses the method of claim 1 in which the rule set is free of logical conflicts (see for example, col.1, lines 59-64, "...the actions to be performed when a rule is 'true'").

Claim 6:

Highland further discloses the method of claim 1 in which generating the dependency graph comprises determining logical dependencies across rules contained in the rule set (see for example, col.6, lines 21-36, "Step 0 and Step 1" and related descriptions).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 3, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Highland (Frederic D. Highland, US 4,924,408) in view of Luke (Edward Allen Luke, "A Rule-Based specification system for computational fluid dynamic").

Claim 3:

Highland discloses the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly disclose the processing comprises multi-pass execution when there are logical loops. However, Luke in the same analogous art of rule-based system discloses a way of treatment of recursive dependencies (see for example, p.39, lines 19-21, "Actually, a recursion loop in the graph represents iteration over entities, and so a loop of this form must be repeatedly evaluated until all attributes have been generated."). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to schedule multi-pass execution when there is a logical loop as once suggested by Luke. One would have been motivated to combine Luke's and Highland's methods together to traverse the entire network for the propagation of results as suggested by Highland. (see for example, col.5, lines 11-15, "a mechanism must be developed to compile the traversal of the network for the propagation of results in order to preserve the dynamic nature of the knowledge based system")

Claim 4:

Highland and Luke disclose the method of claim 3 above. Luke further discloses that the processing comprises providing an endless loop terminating condition

(see for example, p.28, lines 15-18, "the loop termination condition"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further include Luke's teachings in Highland and Luke's method in order to terminate endless loop as once suggested by Luke (see for example, p.40, lines 8-9, "In order to remove this loop...")

9. Claims 16-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burke (Burke et al., US 5,423,041) in view of Heller (Heller et al., US 2005/0043965) (now is put in record)

Claim 16:

Burke discloses a method for automating business processes comprising:

- in a computer system, receiving a rule set as a single package (see for example, col.3, line 30, "Sets of rules are organized as rule-sets");
- determining rule execution sequence conflicts within the rule set (see for example, col.3, lines 33-34, "If multiple rules are satisfied at the same time...");
- resolving the execution sequence conflicts (see for example, col.3, lines 32-35, "Within a rule-set, an application programmer may assign each rule a priority. If multiple rules are satisfied at the same time, the rule with highest priority is selected for firing."); and
- generating a sequence of processing logic from the rule set for optimal processing of inputted facts using the resolved logical conflicts (see for

example, col.3, lines 36-37, "The inference engine of the rules system executes the match, select, and act phases of the inferencing process."). but Burk does not explicitly disclose determining logical conflicts within the rule where a logical conflict exists when two or more rules receiving the same inputs result in contradictory actions and resolving the logical conflicts. However, Heller in the same analogous art of rule based computerized tool for generating a proposed treatment plan of a patient, discloses steps comprising determining logical conflicts within the rule where a logical conflict exists when two or more rules receiving the same inputs result in contradictory actions (see for example, paragraph [0020], "(i) detecting one or more conflicts arising from application of the treatment plan creation rules to the health data" and related descriptions) and resolving the logical conflicts (see for example, paragraph [0020], "(ii) resolving the detected conflicts or presenting the detected conflicts for resolution by a skilled human..." and related description). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Heller's logical conflicts detecting and resolving method to Burke's system. One would have been motivated to do so to use automated interactive management to generate correct proposed treatment as suggested by Heller (see for example, ABSTRACT)

Claim 17:

Burke further discloses the method of claim 16, in which resolving comprises determining override conditions in rule collision events (see for example, col.3, lines 32-35, "Within a rule-set, an application programmer may assign each rule a priority. If multiple rules are satisfied at the same time, the rule with highest priority is selected for firing.").

Claim 18:

Burke also discloses the method of claim 16, in which generating comprises analyzing the rule set with a business logic generation utility optimized for one of a plurality of target programming languages and generating optimized business logic for the selected target programming language (see for example, col.4, lines 22-41, "Step 11 is coding a system of rules", "In step 13...This translation step is accomplished with a rules compiler" and "In step 14, the rules code is compiled with a standard C++ compiler to generate object code").

Claim 20:

Burke also discloses the method of claim 18, in which the target programming language is C++(see for example, col.4, lines 40-41, "In step 14, the rules code is compiled with a standard C++ compiler to generate object code").

Claim 25:

Burke further discloses the method of claim 18, in which the business logic generation utility's generated processing logic comprises a series of calls to a working memory database to retrieve, manipulate and update data (see for example, col.3, lines 59-61, "During its match phase, the inference engine tests each rule's premise against the current working memory", also see col.4, lines 10-12, "These actions may update the working memory by creating new objects and removing old objects.").

Claims 19 and 21-24:

Burke discloses the method of claim 18, in which the target programming language may be used with other object-oriented programming languages (see for example, col.2, lines 46-68, "Although this description is in terms of C++, the basic concepts of the invention may be used with other object-oriented programming languages"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Java, JavaScript, Jython, Visual Basic or C# to do object-oriented programming to implement Burke's method. One would have been motivated to do so to take advantages of object-oriented language as once suggested by Burke (see for example, col.2, lines 51-59, "permits the rule system to operate directly on class instances created with object-oriented language", also see, col.2., line 67, "inheritance of object attributes").

10. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Highland (Frederic D. Highland, US 4,924,408)

Claims 26-28:

Claims 26-28 are the computer program products, disposed on a computer readable medium for business processing automation, which are the product version of the claimed methods discussed as in claims 1, 5 and 6 above respectively. It is well known in the computer art to practice and store the computer readable code in such computer readable storage medium. Therefore, these claims are also obvious over Highland.

11. Claims 7-15 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Highland (Frederic D. Highland, US 4,924,408) in view of Burke (Burke et al., US 5,423,041).

Claim 7:

Highland discloses the method of claim 6 to generate the dependency graph, but does not disclose resolving logical conflicts using override instructions.

However, Burke in the same analogous art of rule-based system discloses a method for assigning each rule a priority to solve the conflict problem. (see for example, col.3, lines 33-35, "...an application programmer may assign each rule a priority. If multiple rules are satisfied at the same time, the rule with the highest priority is selected for firing."). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to assign a

priority for each rule in Highland's graph (network). One would have been motivated to do so to solve conflict problem in Highland's system by using the Burke's suggestion above to override low priority rule while two rules conflict.

Claim 8:

Highland and Burke disclose the method as in claim 7 above. Highland further discloses the dependency graph further comprises analyzing the rule set with a business logic generation utility optimized for one of a plurality of target programming languages and generating optimized logic for a selected target programming language (see for example, col.7, lines 25-38, "The implementation of rules and the inference engine as procedural, program code provides additional efficiencies...", also see col.8, lines 1-9, "It should also be noted that the program code generated using the compilation technique according to the present invention includes the logic for the inference engines...").

Claim 10:

Highland and Burke disclose the method as in claim 8 above, Burke further discloses the target programming language is C++ (see for example, col.2, lines 46-68, "Although this description is in terms of C++, the basic concepts of the invention may be used with other object-oriented programming languages"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use C++ as target programming language to

implement Highland and Burke's method. One would have been motivated to do so to take advantages of object-oriented language as once suggested by Burke (see for example, col.2, lines 51-59, "'permits the rule system to operate directly on class instances created with object-oriented language, also see, col2., line 67, 'inheritance of object attributes'")

Claims 9 and 11-14:

Highland and Burke disclose the method as in claim 8 above, Burke further discloses the target programming language may be used with other object-oriented programming languages (see for example, col.2, lines 46-68, "Although this description is in terms of C++, the basic concepts of the invention may be used with other object-oriented programming languages"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Java, JavaScript, Jython, Visual Basic or C# to do object-oriented programming to implement Highland and Burke's method. One would have been motivated to do so to take advantages of object-oriented language as once suggested by Burke (see for example, col.2, lines 51-59, "'permits the rule system to operate directly on class instances created with object-oriented language, also see, col2., line 67, 'inheritance of object attributes'")

Claim 15:

Highland and Burke disclose the method as in claim 8 above, Burke further discloses the business logic generation utility's generated processing logic comprises a series of calls to a working memory database to retrieve, manipulate and update data (see for example, col.3, lines 59-61, "During its match phase, the inference engine tests each rule's premise against the current working memory", also see col.4, lines 10-12, "These actions may update the working memory by creating new objects and removing old objects."). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further combine Burke's new feature to Highland and Burke's method as discussed in claim 8 before. One would have been motivated to do so to make the system more efficient as once indicated by Burke (see for example, col.2, lines 14-15, "directly access the user-defined object via the working memory").

Claim 29:

Claim 29 is the computer program product, disposed on a computer readable medium for business processing automation, which is the product version of the claimed method discussed as in claim 7 above. It is well known in the computer art to practice and store the computer readable code in such computer readable storage medium. Therefore, this claim is also obvious over Highland and Burke.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zheng Wei whose telephone number is (571) 270-1059 and Fax number is (571) 270-2059. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00-15:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist whose telephone number is 571- 272-1000.

Art Unit: 2192

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/ZW/

/Tuan Q. Dam/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2192